



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Correction: Concerning the Occurrence of *Numenius borealis* on Long Island.— In 'The Auk,' XXI, 1904, p. 289, two specimens of the Eskimo Curlew were erroneously recorded from Long Island. Both were evidently the young of the Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*). That reported as in the collection of Mr. Robt. L. Peavey is certainly this species. The bill of this curlew was under 3 inches in length and it was carelessly referred to *borealis*. The elimination of these records apparently shifts the date of the last known occurrence of this species on Long Island to September 26, 1884, when two were killed at The Rockaway by Mr. Newbold T. Lawrence (Auk, II, 1885, p. 273).— WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN M. D., *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

The English Sparrow in Texas.— Prof. Estabrook in his paper on the English Sparrow in the last number of 'The Auk' (April, 1907) states: "The English Sparrow exists in enormous numbers in the whole region east of the Rocky Mountains; with the exception of Florida, where it is found in a few places, and in Texas, Oklahoma, and the northern part of Montana where it is reported absent." With regard to Texas Prof. Estabrook is misinformed, for Merriam and Barrows in their Bulletin on this species mention that it first appeared at Galveston in 1867, at Jefferson in 1882, at Houston in 1884, and at San Saba in 1886. In 1892 Attwater (Auk, IX) wrote "it is unknown as a resident in San Antonio or any of the surrounding country"; and Lloyd in 1887 (Auk, IV) does not mention it from Tom Green and Concho Counties. Finally, Judd and Beal, in 1901, simply say that it is found in certain parts of the State. When I reached Texas in 1903 I found it common in Austin and San Antonio, both near the center of the State, and learned that it had been there for a number of years; in 1904 I found it in Alpine, a small town near the southwestern border of the State, and in the year following at Corpus Christi on the Gulf Coast below Galveston, as well as at Brownsville at the extreme southeastern corner. The facts are that it is now common in all the larger towns of the State, and is so widely distributed and abundant that the farmers are beginning to seek measures to combat it.— THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Jr., *University of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) at Portland, Maine.— On June 1, 1907, Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown brought, and donated, to the Society of Natural History a perfectly fresh specimen of Lincoln's Sparrow. It was found dead by Mr. Brown on Congress Street, the principal thoroughfare of Portland.

It was prepared as a skin by the writer, when it was found to have a skull fracture, a little to the left of the median line, extending the length of the brain case, indicating the nature of its death. It is a female, showing some traces of moult, and having one ovarian ovum about as large as a No. 12 shot.

The previous local records seem to have been but three, one being a spring record, May 12, 1900 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55). The other two were Sept. 20, 1896 (Bull. 3, Univ. of Maine), and Sept. 25, 1897 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55).

The present specimen considerably extends the known period of migration.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Colorado.—In "May or June, 1900," Mr. B. G. Voigt (deceased) shot a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) between Palmer Lake and Monument, Colo. In "May, 1902" he shot two more specimens of the same species on the Arkansas River about two miles east of Pueblo, Colo. I examined and identified these three birds, and while doing so was struck with the paleness of the bill, corresponding to the fall and winter plumage of this species. I thereupon sent one of the birds to Mr. Ridgway, who writes that there is in the Museum collections a specimen in this plumage which was taken as early as July 28, and who thinks that the dates "May" and "June," as given to me, are certainly erroneous. I cannot vouch for these dates, nor is it possible now to confirm the note which Mr. Voigt gave me shortly before his death. This establishes another new species for Colorado.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

'*Helminthophila lawrencei*' near the District of Columbia.—On May 12th the last, I took a warbler of the hybrid '*lawrencei*' type on Plummer Island, Maryland, near the camp of the Washington Biologists' Field Club. It is a high plumaged male, which for convenience may be designated as *lawrencei*, although it evidently differs widely from the type. As no other specimens of *lawrencei* are at hand, I am unable to judge with accuracy how far this differs from previous examples which have been taken. Judging from descriptions and figures, however, it appears to be much more similar to *H. chrysoptera* than most of those that have been recorded under the name *lawrencei*. It is distinctly grayish about the shoulders, sides of neck, and sides of body. The middle of the belly and posterior underparts are creamy yellowish, leaving only the central part of the breast from the black throat posteriorly clear yellow, and even this is of a more subdued greenish tone than in *H. pinus*. The nape, scapulars, and rump, though largely yellowish green, are partly grayish throughout. The chin and the anterior part of the malar stripes are yellowish, and the feathers of the black throat-patch are slightly tipped with yellow. The wing bars are almost as distinct as in *pinus* but their color is yellow as in *chrysoptera* and the secondaries are broadly edged with greenish. The crown is yellow becoming greenish posteriorly. The only whitish markings are the posterior half of the malar stripe and a short stripe behind the upper border of the eye corresponding to the superciliary stripe which in *chrysoptera* extends nearly or quite to the base of the bill. The lores and auriculars are black, practically as in *chrysoptera*.